

Dr. Leo-Wolf has appended some very ingenious physiological and pathological reflexions; and has discussed, at some length, the subject of the development of pseudo-membranes, and the several metamorphosis through which they pass in proportion as their organization becomes more perfect, and the ultimate forms and conditions which they assume under different circumstances. But with regard to the muscular character of the adventitious development which was observed in the two cases under consideration, while we admit that they are highly interesting in a pathological point of view, and that they furnish strong evidence in favour of the supposition of the accidental development of the muscular tissue, we are constrained to confess, that we do not consider the evidence as entirely conclusive. Fibrine constitutes, as is well known, the predominant element of the muscular fibre; yet it also exists in other organic productions which do not possess any of the properties of muscle. Its presence therefore in the substance under consideration cannot be received as conclusive in favour of the opinions of the author. We will merely observe, in conclusion, that while Dr. Leo-Wolf deserves much credit for the importance of the facts which he has brought forward, and the ability with which he has descanted upon them, that we still consider the long-mooted question of the accidental development of the muscular tissue as undecided.

E. G.

XIV. *De Morbo qui Laesiones in Codoveribus Dissecandis houd raro sequi solet—Dissertatio inougurolis medica quom consensu atque auctoritate grotiosi medicorum ordinis in Universitate Literaria Ruperto-Carola eruditorum exomini submittit ouctor MAURITIUS LEO-WOLF, Hamburgensis Medicinæ, Chirurgiæ, atque artis Obstetriciæ Doctor. Heidelbergæ, 1832. 8vo. pp. 90.*
An Inougurol Dissertation on the Disease occasioned by Wounds received in the Dissection of Dead Bodies. By MAURICE LEO-WOLF, of Hamburg, &c. &c.

The formidable affection which is the subject of this dissertation, has, within a few years, attracted a considerable share of attention; yet notwithstanding the zeal and assiduity with which it has been investigated, its pathology still remains obscure, and its treatment unsettled. It presents itself under various degrees of intensity, and where it assumes a mild character, very frequently yields to appropriate remedies. It nevertheless often assumes such a degree of malignity as to rebel against the best directed treatment, and march onward with frightful rapidity to a fatal termination. A long list of highly distinguished members of the profession have fallen victims to its ravages amidst the most appalling sufferings, and those who have been affected and have been so fortunate as to recover, have generally languished out weeks and months under insufferable torments, and have had their constitutions so enfeebled and broken down as to be a long time in regaining their health. Dr. Maurice Leo-Wolf was himself a sufferer under the disease which he has selected as the subject of his dissertation, and was doubtless induced, by that circumstance, to bestow upon its investigation the industrious research which his essay manifests. He has attentively examined nearly every thing that has been published on the subject, and has thus been enabled to collect together a considerable mass of interesting facts. He has drawn up a very good description of the disease, and has noticed all the leading opinions relative to its pathology and treatment, but

we regret to find that he has not been able to advance any thing new upon either of these points. He nevertheless deserves our commendation for the zeal and industry with which he has investigated the subject, and for the large mass of information which he has collected, from such a diversity of sources, and condensed into a small compass.

E. G.

XV. *Aus der Erfahrung geschöpfte Andeutungen zur Erkenntniss und Behandlung der Epidemischen Cholera.* Von Dr. A. L. KOSTLER, k. k. Polizey-Bezirksarzt in Wien. 12mo. pp. 32. Wien, 1831.

Praktische Erfahrungen über die Natur der Cholera in Lemberg und Behandlung derselben. Von JOSEPH BERRES, ordentl. öffentl. Proff. der anthropotomie und ausord. der Pathologisehen anatomiean der Universität in Lemberg. 8vo. pp. 16. Lemberg, 1831.

Notices of the nature and treatment of Cholera, drawn from experience. By Dr. KOSTLER, of Vienna.

Practical Observations on the nature of the Cholera as it appeared at Lemberg, and on its treatment. By Professor BERRES, of Lemberg.

Were our acquaintance with any given subject in medical science to be judged of by the number of publications which have appeared in relation to it, then would there be no one upon which our knowledge should be more complete than that of cholera. We have laying before us a list of the different works and treatises which have been published on the nature, causes, and treatment of cholera, upon the continent of Europe, occupying upwards of twenty-five duodecimo pages; add to these the publications on the same subject which have issued from the English and American presses, and we shall have of such works alone a sufficient number to fill the shelves of a very respectable sized library. After all, however, upon the pathology of cholera we are still we think greatly in the dark. The closest and most attentive examination of the phenomena by which the disease is accompanied—the immense number of autopsical examinations that have been made of the bodies of those who have died of it—and all the inferences we have been enabled to draw from the effects produced by the remedies that have been administered for its cure—all these leave still the proposition true—we have no certain knowledge of the pathological condition of the tissues by which the symptoms of cholera are produced. So far as regards the predisposing and some of the exciting causes of the disease, and its phenomena, we undoubtedly possess very exact information; and concerning, also, the most effectual means for its treatment, we are as well acquainted perhaps as in regard to any other disease. A knowledge of these points, however, we may remark, is of the very first importance.

The two short pamphlets, the titles of which are placed at the head of this article, the one published in Vienna and the other at Lemberg, would scarcely of themselves demand a notice; but being sent to us by an esteemed correspondent abroad, we could not, out of respect to him, pass them over in complete silence.

The first, which upon the whole deserves a good deal of praise, presenting a very correct sketch of the symptoms of cholera, and some very excellent remarks upon the treatment of the disease, was evidently published for the infor-